

## DESCRIPTION

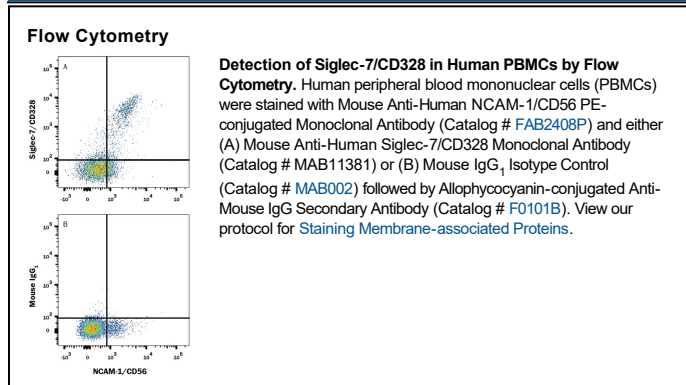
<b>Species Reactivity</b>	Human
<b>Specificity</b>	Detects human Siglec-7 in direct ELISAs. In direct ELISAs, no cross-reactivity with recombinant human Siglec-6, -8, -9 or recombinant Siglec-E is observed.
<b>Source</b>	Monoclonal Mouse IgG <sub>1</sub> Clone # 194211
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A or G purified from hybridoma culture supernatant
<b>Immunogen</b>	Mouse myeloma cell line NS0-derived recombinant human Siglec-7 Gln19-Gly357 (predicted) Accession # Q9Y286
<b>Formulation</b>	Lyophilized from a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS with Trehalose. See Certificate of Analysis for details. *Small pack size (-SP) is supplied either lyophilized or as a 0.2 µm filtered solution in PBS.

## APPLICATIONS

**Please Note:** Optimal dilutions should be determined by each laboratory for each application. *General Protocols* are available in the *Technical Information* section on our website.

	Recommended Concentration	Sample
<b>Flow Cytometry</b>	0.25 µg/10 <sup>6</sup> cells	See Below
<b>CytoF-reported</b>	This clone has been commercially reported for use in CyTOF®. Ready to be labeled using established conjugation methods. No BSA or other carrier proteins that could interfere with conjugation.	

## DATA



## PREPARATION AND STORAGE

<b>Reconstitution</b>	Sterile PBS to a final concentration of 0.5 mg/mL.
<b>Shipping</b>	The product is shipped at ambient temperature. Upon receipt, store it immediately at the temperature recommended below. *Small pack size (-SP) is shipped with polar packs. Upon receipt, store it immediately at -20 to -70 °C
<b>Stability &amp; Storage</b>	<b>Use a manual defrost freezer and avoid repeated freeze-thaw cycles.</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● 12 months from date of receipt, -20 to -70 °C as supplied.</li> <li>● 1 month, 2 to 8 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> <li>● 6 months, -20 to -70 °C under sterile conditions after reconstitution.</li> </ul>

**BACKGROUND**

Siglecs (1) (sialic acid binding Ig-like lectins) are I-type (Ig-type) lectins belonging to the Ig superfamily. They are characterized by an N-terminal Ig-like V-type domain which mediates sialic acid binding, followed by varying numbers of Ig-like C2-type domains (1, 2). Eleven human Siglecs have been cloned and characterized. They are sialoadhesin/CD169/Siglec-1, CD22/Siglec-2, CD33/Siglec-3, Myelin-Associated Glycoprotein (MAG/Siglec-4a) and Siglecs 5 to 11 (1-4). To date, no Siglec has been shown to recognize any cell surface ligand other than sialic acids, suggesting that interactions with glycans containing this carbohydrate are important in mediating the biological functions of Siglecs. Siglecs 5 to 11 share a high degree of sequence similarity with CD33/Siglec-3 both in their extracellular and intracellular regions. They are collectively referred to as CD33-related Siglecs. One remarkable feature of the CD33-related Siglecs is their differential expression pattern within the hematopoietic system (2, 3). This fact, together with the presence of two conserved immunoreceptor tyrosine-based inhibition motifs (ITIMs) in their cytoplasmic tails, suggests that CD33-related Siglecs are involved in the regulation of cellular activation within the immune system. The cDNA of human Siglec-7, also known as adhesion inhibitory receptor module-1 (AIRM-1) and designated CD328, encodes a 467 amino acid (aa) polypeptide with a hydrophobic signal peptide, an N-terminal Ig-like V-type domain, two Ig-like C2-type domains, a transmembrane region and a cytoplasmic tail (5). Siglec-7 exists as a monomer on the cell surface and is expressed on natural killer cells, CD8<sup>+</sup> T cells and monocytes (3, 5). It binds equally well to both  $\alpha$ 2,3- and  $\alpha$ 2,6-linked sialic acid (5). The gene encoding Siglec-7 was mapped to chromosome 19q13.3.

**References:**

1. Crocker, P.R. *et al.* (1998) *Glycobiology* **8**:v.
2. Crocker, P.R. and A. Varki (2001) *Trends Immunol.* **22**:337.
3. Crocker, P.R. and A. Varki (2001) *Immunology* **103**:137.
4. Angata, T. *et al.* (2002) *J. Biol. Chem.* **277**:24466.
5. Nicoll, G. *et al.* (1999) *J. Biol. Chem.* **274**:34089.